

RENDKO, Gustav, inz. (Bratislava, Palisady 23)

Photochlorination of benzene to increase the γ -isomer content in technical hexachlorocyclohexane. Part 2: Effect of catalyzers and solvents. Chem zvesti 15 no.10:741-749 0 '61.

RENDKO, Gustav.

The rapid determination of lignin. Gustav Rendko.
Chem. Zvesti 5, 308-22 (1951).—To 0.4 g. of finely ground
 wood contg. 0.8 g. of unbleached cellulose in a 250-ml. flask
 with ground stopper add 72 ml. of concd. HCl and shake.
 After 15 min. add dropwise 3 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ and
 shake. Again after 15 min. add 20 ml. 0.14 N KBrO₃ +
 KBr (4.170 g. KBrO₃ + 30 g. KBr in 1 l.) and wet the stop-
 per. After 30 min. add 2 g. KI in 25 ml. H₂O and after
 5 min. titrate with 0.1 N Na₂S₂O₃, the excess iodine with
 starch as indicator (the amt. used is *a*). Dry matter,
 benzene-alc. ext., and ash are detd. The amt. used for the
 blank test is *b*. % lignin = $\frac{[103.55(b-a)] - 70.23en}{[n(100 - (k + e + p))] - 0.06}$, in which *a* = ml. of 0.1 N
 Na₂S₂O₃ with factor *f*, *b* = ml. of 0.1 N Na₂S₂O₃ with factor %
 lignin $\frac{[103.55(b-a)] - 70.23en}{[n(100 - (k + e + p))] - 0.06}$ *f* for blank, *f* = factor 0.1 N Na₂S₂O₃, *n* = wt. of the
 sample in g., *e* = % ext., *k* = % H₂O, and *p* = % ash.
 Jan Micka

RENDL, JAROSLAV.

Vyroba drevovlaknitych desek; prakticka technologie. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1957. 142 p. (Principles of perfume making. 1st ed. illus.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

RENDLA, F.

"Moisture in heat insulations and its elimination."

[Supplement] p. 8 (Prumysl Potravin, Vol. 9, No. 6, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

RENDLA, F., inz.

Insulation for low temperatures. Stavivo 41 no.9:311-313
S'63.

1. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

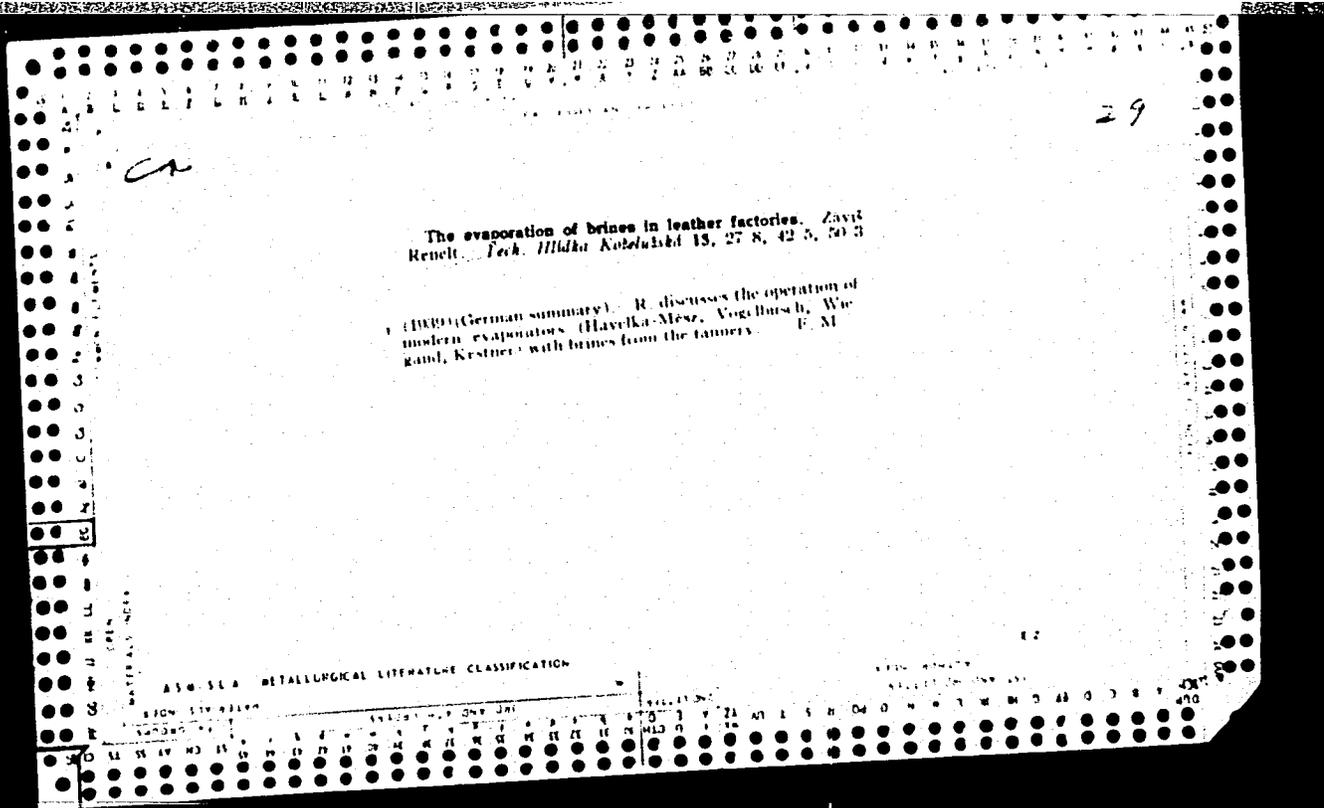
ROMAN, V.

Technical and organizational measures, guarantee of fulfillment of production goals. p. 96. PAPIR A CEMNOSMA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho pruzyslu) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1958.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1966

23

The rapid determination of lignin (Gustav Rendek, *Chem. Zveste* 5: 308, 23, 1951). To 0.1 g. of finely ground wood containing 0.8 g. of unbleached cellulose in a 250-ml. flask with ground stopper add 72 ml. of concd. HCl and shake. After 15 min. add dropwise 3 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ and shake. Again after 15 min. add 20 ml. 0.1 N KBrO₃ and KBr (1.176 g. KBrO₃ + 30 g. KBr in 1 l.) and wet the stopper. After 30 min. add 2 g. KI in 25 ml. H₂O and after 5 min. titrate with 0.1 N Na₂S₂O₄ the excess iodine with benzene-sol. ext., and ash are detd. The amt. used for the blank test is $b = \% \text{ lignin} = \frac{[a(100) - (k + e + p)11] - 0.96(b - a)}{[a(100) - (k + e + p)11] - 0.96}$ in which $a = \text{ml of 0.1 N Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ with factor f , $b = \text{ml of 0.1 N Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ with factor f , lignin $[\frac{[a(100) - (k + e + p)11] - 0.96(b - a)}{[a(100) - (k + e + p)11] - 0.96}]$ for blank, $f = \text{factor 0.1 N Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$, $n = \text{wt. of the sample in g.}$, $e = \% \text{ ext.}$, $k = \% \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, and $p = \% \text{ ash}$.
Jan Miska



HENDOS, F.; KOZMAL, F.

"Studies of the primary wood-cell wall." Pt. 2. P. 97.

PAPIR A CELJLOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

Author : Agostolavalia I-274
 Title : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Chemical wood products. Hydrolysis
 Industry : Industry. 40231
 Referral : Referat Khim., No 11, 1959.
 Author : Kozmal, F. and Bendos, F.
 Institut. : Not given
 Title : Investigation of the Primary Cell Wall in Wood

Orig. Doc. : Papir a Celulosa, 13, No 10, 117-222 (1956)

Abstract : The local effect of chemical reagents on wood cells depends on the condition of the primary cell wall. It has been found that the effect of H₂SO₄, H₃PO₄, and ZnCl₂ on the cell wall under various conditions depends on the state of the surface of the fibers and shows a marked dependence on the chemical composition of the wood cellulose (C). The primary cell wall and the first layer of the secondary cell wall are considerably less resistant to acid solvents than to alkaline solvents. The surface of fibers of sulfate C shows little change after cooking, a fact which may be the explanation for the rela-

Card: 1/2

H-103

Institut. :
 Title :

Abstract : tively lower reactivity of sulfate C. No differences could be observed between the structure of the primary cell wall in spring and fall wood.
 from author's summary

Card: 1/2

RENDOS, Frantisek

Study of the nitrogen substances in wood. Pt.1. Drevarsky vyskum
no.2:57-61 '64.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

RENDOS, F.

B-8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics,
Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical
Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20601

Author : R. Domanský, F. Rendos.

Inst : -

Title : Solubility of Sulfure Dioxide in Aqueous Ammonium Solutions

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 8, 453-460

Abstract : The solubility of SO_2 in 0.5 to 2.0% -ual ammonium solutions in water was measured at 15 to 30°. The equipment and the methods of measurement are described. The dissolution of SO_2 follows Henry's law. The solubility is less in diluted NH_4HSO_4 solutions than in water. The solubility of SO_2 decreases to a minimum with the rise of ammonium sulfite concentration, after which it increases again.

Card 1/1

RENDOS, F.

V. The solubility of sulfur dioxide in ammonia water solutions. R. Domansky and F. Rendos (Chem. ustav, Slovenska akad. vied. Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. zvesti 11, 463-60 (1957) (German summary). The soly. of SO₂ in 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0% solns. of NH₃ at 15°, 20°, 25°, and 30° was measured. After the conversion of NH₃ into NH₄H, SO₂, the soly. of free SO₂ is governed by Henry's law. The soly. of the free SO₂ in dild. solns. of NH₄HSO₄ is lower than its soly. in H₂O. With increasing concn. of NH₄HSO₄ the soly. decreases to a min. and with a further increase of concn. it is increased.

Jan Micka

PENDOS, Frantisek, inž.

Recording photometer for evaluation of paper chromatograms.
Chem zvesti 17 no.12:916-919 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej
akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta.

RINDOS, Frantisek, inz. CSc.

Determination of sugars by paper chromatography. Chem zvesti
18 no.1:56-61 '64

1. Chemicky ustav, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava, Dabrav-
ska cesta.

Rendoš, R.

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2788. SOLUBILITY OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF AMMONIA.
Domenský, R. and Rendoš, R. (Chem. Zvesti (Chem. Bull., Bratislava), 1957,
vol. 11, 453-460).

PM

RENDOS, S.

"The present and future development of electric-power production in Slovakia."

p. 64 (Energetika) Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1958.
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

RENE, Balley, dr

Our experiences with electric shock therapy in narcosis and muscle-relaxation with leptosuccine. Neurosihijatrija 8 no.1/2:58-65 '60.

1. Iz nervnog odjeljenja sreske bolnice u Somboru (Sef odjeljenja Dr. Balley Rene)

(SUCCINYLCHOLINE ther)
(SHOCK THERAPY ELECTRIC)
(ANESTHESIA)

RENE, Balley

Studies on insulin-sensitivity in insulin coma therapy. Neuro-
psihijatrija 7 no.3:211-221 '59.

1. Iz neuropsihijatrijskog odjelenja sreske bolnice Sombor, sef
odjelenja: dr. Balley Rene.
(SHOCK THERAPY INSULIN)

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fertilizers. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20041

Author : Balla, Bela; Rene, Tibor
Inst : -
Title : Thermal Decomposition of Natural Phosphate by Means of a Sodium Sulfate.

Orig Pub : Nehezvegyipari kutato int. kozl., 1958, 1, No 1-2, 13-19

Abstract : A method was developed for obtaining thermo-phosphate by heating a batch consisting of natural phosphate, Na_2SO_4 (by-product), coal and SiO_2 sand. The molecular ratio of $\text{Na}_2\text{O} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ in the batch should not differ significantly from the ratio during the production

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14-25

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fertilizers. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20041

soluble form. Bibliography, 18 titles. --
From the authors' summary.

Card : 3/3

H-27

CASLER, Gh., prof.; BELOUS, V., lector; RENER, A., lector; CONDREA, I.,
asist.; ILIE, I., ing.; ZERELLES, W., ing., SCHMIDT, H., ing.

Influence of the geometry of the cutting part of helicoidal
drills on the drilling dynamics of some Rumanian steels.
Constr mas 15 no.8:562-569 Ag'63.

1. Institutul politehnic, Iasi (for Casler, Rener, Condrea).
2. Fabrica de scule, Risnov (for Ilie, Zerelles, Schmidt).

RENER, A.

Roller bearings. (To be contd.) p. 23.

Periodical: STROJNISKI VESTNIK.

Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Uncl.

RENER, Constantin, ing.

Increasing the technical level of production, an important concern. Constr Buc 15 no.724:2 23 N '63.

1. Seful serviciului Control Tehnic al Calitatii, la Intreprinderea de Prefabricate de Elemente de Constructie, Brasov.

1950-1955, 1956, 1957.

Qualification of extruding machines as rheometers. Bul Inst
Politekh 25 no.4 1955-59. II-Ag '60.

19. Extruded Works of Plastic Masses.

✓ Application of Romanian steels in the construction of
 chemical machinery and apparatus. M. Reuert. Rev.
 Chim. (Bucharest) 3, 331-3 (1954).—Romanian steels are
 compared to Soviet steels. Many Romanian steels can be
 used to replace these. Example: Romanian steel 13 NC
 185 X is of austenitic structure, contains C up to 0.15,
 Cr 17-20, Ni 8-10, Ti up to 0.8%. In analysis and thermal
 behaviour it is completely equiv. to Soviet steel Ya 1T,
 and can be used in equipment in which 50% H₂SO₄ is
 handled at temps. up to 70°. The Romanian industry does
 not yet manuf. all the steels which the chem. industry
 needs, but Bakelite resins have been developed with which
 unsuitable steels can be coated. The equipment needed for
 the chem. industry can be manufd. domestically in this
 way.

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Werner Jacobson

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RENENT, N.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA NE ASENI. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1958

RENENT, N. The spherical gas holder. p. 454

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

REBERT, M., conf. ing.

Problems of calculation and construction of joint flanges.
Constr mas 16 no. 5:248-251 My '64

RENERT, M.

RENERT, M.

RENERT, M. Contributions to the calculation of flanges. p. 10.

Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1956

METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI.

TECHNOLOGY

RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

NUMBER 1; PART, I.

Production of high pressure vessels by winding a profile band. Pt. 1. (To be contd.)

P. 10 (ROMANIA) (CONSTRUCȚIA DE MASINI) (Bucharest, Rumania) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1958

30: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIEA) 10 Vol.7. No. 1. 1958

RENERT, V. K.

On the problem of pulmonary cancer morbidity in the Latvian Republic.
Vop. klin. lech. zlok. novoobraz. 7:49-52-161.

Respublikanskiy onkologicheskiy dispanser Ministerstva dravookhra-
neniya Latviyskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach, M. G. Sopil'nyak).

(LUNG NEOPLASMS statist)

RENERT, Yu.L.

Effect of various quantities of a homogenous nutritional stimulant
on the motor function of the gallbladder in duodenal ulcer. Trudy
1-go MMI 39:125-130 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BEZUGLOV, I.Ye.; BOCHARNIKOV, V.M., inzh.; Primalni uchastiye: TIKHONOV, M.I.;
LODZYATO, V.V.; RENESLATSIS, L.P. [Reneslatsis, L.]

Some characteristics of the oil extraction system equipped with a
"Lurgi 100" continuous line. Masl.-zhir.prom. 30 no.2:31-32 F
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for
Bezuglov, Bocharnikov, Tikhonov, Lodzyato). 2. Lipyayskiy
masloekstraktsionnyy zavod (for Reneslatsis).

J. of Iron & Steel Inst
2176 Jan 1954
Protective Coating

RENEV, A. D.

✓ Improving the Performance of Electro-Metallizing Machines.
A. D. RENEV. (*Stanki i Instrument*, 1952, No. 12, 30). [In Russian]. Adherence of zinc to the nozzle of the atomizer of an electric metallizing machine has been prevented by replacing the ordinary cylindrical atomizer with a conical one made of polished steel and chromium-plated.— S. K.

1. RENEV, A. D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Metal Spraying
7. Improving the work of electric metal sprayers. Stan.i instr. 23 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

RENEV, A. K.

RENEV, A. K. - "The effect of using internal-combustion engines on the development of Russian naval surface-vessel construction at the end of the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th century". Leningrad, 1954. Leningrad Shipbuilding Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

RENEV, V.K.; GANOPOL'SKIY, V.I.

Use of the X-ray fluorescence spectral method for the analysis
of rare-earth elements. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1076-1077 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

RENEVA, T. G.

"An Open Gunshot Wound of the Heart with Damage to His's Bundle and the Tricuspid Valve,"
Klin. Med., 27, No. 11, 1949. Mbr., Faculty Therapeutics Clinic, Sverdlovsk Med. Inst.;
-c1949-.

RENDA, I. . .
(# 2190)

Hypertensio et trauma capitis hypertension following a head injury Terap. Arkh.
1951, 3 (3-15)

Various observations made during the war showed that hypertension often occurs during the subacute stage following cranial injury (the incidence varies from 8 to 33% of cases). In 9% of hypertensives (and in 16% of young patients), the history includes cranial injury (Istamanova). Clinical symptoms of a hypophyseal-diencephalic nature are characteristic: hyperhidrosis, subfebrile conditions, tachycardia (sometimes paroxysmal), cardialgia, vitiligo, early occurrence of trichopoliosis, diabetes insipidus, bulimia, cachexia and sometimes bronchial asthma. These symptoms are more predominant in hypertension 'post-commotio' than in essential hypertension. Irradiation of the diencephalon may be useful; e.g. it may alleviate the cardialgia. The injured cerebral parts are foci of cortical inhibition, as a result of which the 'tone' of the subcortical autonomic centres is increased in such a manner that signs of irritation of the autonomic nervous system occur (Miasnikov). When the individual is subject to special strain - i.e. when unusually strong stimuli from the periphery continuously reach the centres affected - hypertension occurs. This may take place some considerable time after injury.

Van der Molen - Terwolde (VI, 3, 2)

Faculty Therapeutic Clinic, Sovetskoe Med. Inst.

SC: 2421211-121211 Vol. 5 No. 7 Sec. VIII July 1952

KUSHELEVSKIY, B.P., prof., RENEVA, T.G., dots. (Sverdlovsk)

Vasovagal syndrome in the case of an accessory cervical rib.
Klin.med. 36 no.6:137-139 Je '58 (MIRA 11:?)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SCALENUS ANTICUS SYNDROME, case reports,
vaso-vagal synd. in cervical rib (Rus))

(RIBS, abnorm.

accessory cervical rib causing vasovagal synd. (Rus))

(SYNCOPE, etiol. & pathogen.

vasovagal synd. caused by accessory cervical rib (Rus))

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, etiol. & pathogen.

vaso-vagal synd. caused by accessory cervical rib (Rus))

RENEVA, T. G., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) -- "Hypertension in patients who have had concealed brain traumas". Sverdlovsk, 1960. 26 pp (Sverdlovsk State Med Inst, Chair of Faculty Therapy), 200 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 139)

RENEVA, T.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Sverdlovsk).

Blood circulation during the acute period of closed brain trauma. Klin.med.
31 no.10:43-48 0 '53. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoj terapevticheskoj Kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - professor
B.P.Kushelevskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Brain--Wounds and injuries) (Blood--Circulation)

KIRILLOV, G.N., inzh.; RENGACH, V.N., inzh.

Builders of hydraulic structures on advanced frontiers. Transp. stroi.
15 no.5:30-33 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KUZNETSOV, P.I.; RENGACH, V.N.; BANNOV, A.V., red. izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA,
A.M., tekhn. red.

[Interesting new developments in technology] Interesnye tekhnicheskies novinki. Leningrad, Ob-vo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znanii RSFSR, 1961. 110 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sekretar' Oktyabr'skogo rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza goroda Leningrada (for Kuznetsov).
2. Zaveduyushchiy Kabinetom novoy tekhniki i peredovogo opyta Oktyabr'skogo rayona goroda Leningrada (for Rengach).
(Technological innovations)

KUZNETSOV, Pavel Ivanovich; RENGACH, Vitaliy Nikitich; PROTASOV,
K.G., prof., nauchn. red.; MAKUKHIN, V.L., red.;
GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Interesting technological innovations] Interesnye tekhnicheskie novinki. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Obvo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znaniy RSFSR, 1962. 206 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Sekretar' Oktyabr'skogo rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza g.Leningrada (for Kuznetsov).
2. Zaveduyushchiy Kabinetom novoy tekhniki i peredovogo opyta Oktyabr'skogo rayona g.Leningrada (for Rengach).
(Technological innovations)

RENGARTEN, G. P.

"Interpolating the 'Certainty' (Statistical quantity) of Water Depths in Tideless Ports,"
No 3, p 70.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ AA BB CC DD EE

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

4

A zeolite from the mordante group in the upper Cretaceous and Paleogene marine deposits of the eastern slope of the Ural. N. V. Rengarten. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 48, 507-3(1945)(in English). - A discussion of the crystallography and possible origin of the zeolites of the Danian strata. Chem. analyses are given.
John E. Husted

AS W 55 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

101
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RENGARTEN, N. V.

PA38T16

USSR/Geology
Stratification
Phosphorous

Nov 1947

"Phosphorous-bearing Capacity of the Basalt Strata of the Lower Yuri Strata in the M. Laba River Basin (Northern Caucasus)," N. V. Rengarten, Z. M. Starostina, Caucasus Combined Expedition, Soviet for Investigation of Productive Forces, Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 4

The lower Yuri deposits of the M. Laba River can be divided into three distinct and separate lithological strata. The basalt strata is usually the lowest of

38T16

USSR/Geology (Contd)

Nov 1947

the three, and is most evident in the region of Kmut Verlyut. The authors discuss some of the factors which might explain the reasons for the presence of phosphorous in these basalt deposits. Submitted by Academician D. S. Belyankin, 5 May 1947.

38T16

RENGARTEN, N. V.

PA 77T28

USSR/Geological Prospecting
Minerals, Deposits
Phosphates

Apr 1948

"Goyacite in the Belikov Formations on the Eastern
Slopes of the Urals," N. V. Rengarten, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol IX, No 3

Subject formations are closely related to Alapayev
type iron ore deposits. Describes nature and
characteristics of subject deposits. Submitted by
Acad D. S. Belyankin 17 Feb 1948.

77T28

111 AND 110 ORDER) PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES UNIT 110 AND 111 ORDER)

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8

Phosphorites from the Datsk and Paleocene sediments of the eastern slope of the Urals. N. V. Reingarten. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 62, 815 (1948). In the gorge of River Tech are found glauconitic layers having Ca phosphate as a cementing basis; a laminaceous white phosphorite layer is found in Paleocene sediments; there also are fine quartz sands with glauconite that are mined for foundry use, with monoclinic zeolite (monoclinic type), on which white phosphorites are irregularly deposited. Av. P₂O₅ content is 20.8%. The deposit contains elastic quartz grains and occasional coarser lumps of phosphate and feldspar, clay only in amounts up to 10%; carbonates are wholly absent. This fine-grained phosphorite, n 1.506, contains CaO 50.1, P₂O₅ 37.1, CO₂ 4.0, F 1.6, H₂O 0.9, H₂O 1.7%. The phosphorite bed is too thin to be of practical importance, but it may be an indication for the occurrence of much larger deposits at the boundary of two characteristic sea sediments. W. Eitel

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

111 AND 110 ORDER) PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES UNIT 110 AND 111 ORDER)

CA

8

Boehmite from Northern Caucasus. N. V. Rengarten
Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 69, 125 (1940). Well-
crystal boehmite occurs in lagoon and swamp sediments of
concretionary type, with magnetite and hematite in ir-
regular agglomerates, and nests of pure, milk-white kaolinite

The cement is usually either chlorite, or cryptocryst.
boehmite. The chlorite is highly variable, color pale-
greenish to dark brown-red, with n_s between 1.612 and 1.700,
in the oxidized portions intimately intergrown with Fe
hydroxides. The boehmite is the latest crystn. product,
amidst geodes filled with kaolinite, or in the chlorite meshes,
or with magnetite in all transitions from cryptocryst.
("amorphous") concretions, to well-developed crystals.
The spindle- or wedge-shaped individuals have prismatic
habit, with excellent cleavage (010), less perfect (001);
 $\gamma = 1.660$; $\alpha = 1.651$; $\gamma - \alpha = 0.015$; $2V = +78$ to
 84° ; optical axes plane parallel to (010). The genesis of
these boehmite crystals is due to deep chem. decompn. of
serpentinites, cryst. schists, and interspersed siltites,
diabases, albitophyres, etc.; the acid solns. transferred
 SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , and Fe_2O_3 hydrates to the sea, but near the
coasts these have been pptd. by neutralization to mixed
gels. In the following period of diagenesis, Fe^{3+} was re-
duced to Fe^{2+} by swamp waters; the aged gels formed the
dense magnetite and chlorite, and kaolinite was formed
beneath the swamp deposits high in org. material, while
 Mg^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , and Fe^{3+} were dissolved and eliminated.
Boehmite was formed by diagenesis of the excess Al hy-
droxide gels, and the process is observed in all its stages
from the original gels to the well-crystd. mineral. SiO_2
hydrogels are entirely absent, because of the high mobility
of their suspensions, at pH = 0.5 to 7.5. The great vari-
ability of the cryst. products in the sediments described
corresponds to the heterogeneity of the primary colloids.
W. Eitel

Instit. Geol. Sci., AS USSR

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1951

Mineralogical and Geological
Abstracts
8

Laumontite and analcime. N. V. Reingarten (Inst. Geol. Sci., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 485-8 (1950). Both zeolites occur in Lower Jurassic sediments of the depression of R. Malka (N. Caucasus) in a serpentinite massif. They cement dolomitic Fe-oolites (bean ores) and sandstone. Microscopic examination shows that laumontite crystal before analcime. Both minerals occur in small granular aggregates and also in distinct crystal forms. Laumontite is biaxial, neg., 21° varying between 41 and 64°, $\gamma = 1.527$, $\alpha = 1.511$, and angle $\epsilon = 18$ to 28°. Analcime has $n = 1.485$, slight anomalous birefringence, and is intimately twinned. Sometimes it has inclusions of a hexagonal-prismatic mineral, with n about 1.520. The chem. analysis of the intimate intergrowth of analcime and laumontite is revealed. MgO is evidently derived from the serpentinite of the country rock. The genesis of the zeolites in these sediments differs from the usual occurrence in volcanic tufts. No indication for a hydrothermal or metamorphic origin is observed. The zeolites must therefore have been formed at low temperatures near a marine coast where Na, Ca, and Mg salt solutions reacted with colloidal decomposition products of the primary rocks under a high O potential. Fe hydroxide was precipitated and later cemented by the newly formed zeolites. Paleogreen chlorite in characteristic spherulitic aggregates was locally intermediate. It is justified to speak of a particular "zeolitization facies" as a geochem. phenomenon defined by reactions of colloidal Al(OH)₃ and Si(OH)₄ suspensions with Na, Ca, and Mg salt solutions of relatively high concn. W. Eitel

RENGARTEN, N.V.

27 18
 Titanium minerals in Carboniferous sedimentary rocks.
 N. V. Rengarten. *Trudy Geol. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*
 1956, No. 6, 125-34. — Brookite, anatase, and leucocoxene
 occur in the Karaganda coal formations. They are associated
 with fine- and medium-grained sands of river and lake-shore
 alluvia. Ti mineral aggregates are found in the presence of
 highly oxidized residues of plant origin. The most wide-
 spread forms of brookite and anatase are microscopic geodes,
 whose interior consists of kaolinite or calcite. The order
 of formation of authigenic minerals in the Karaganda sands

is: chlorite, pyrite, Ti minerals, kaolinite, calcite.

C. H. Fuchsman

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RENGARTEN, N.V.

Lithology, facies, and mineral composition of the upper half of the
Karaganda series in Karaganda Basin. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.2:236-
251 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

(Karaganda Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RENGARTEN, N. V.

USSR/Mining - Petrography

Card : 1/1

Authors : Petrenko, A. A., and Rengarten, N. V.

Title : Development of phosphates in the lower coal-bearing strata of the Karagandinsk Basin and the Zavyalovsk coal region

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 2, 319 - 322, July 1954

Abstract : Report deals in the discovery of phosphates in lower coal-bearing strata of Karagandinsk and Zavyalovsk coal regions. Microscopic study of the phosphorites showed that the latter contain fine quartz grains, traces of fieldspar, silicon, etc. Three references.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Sections of Geological-Geographic Sciences, Coal Geology Laboratory

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, May 11, 1954

RENGARTEN, N. V.

USSR/Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 37/49

Authors : Rengarten, N. V.

Title : ~~Neogeneses of Ti minerals in sandy rocks of coal bearing strata~~
Neogeneses of Ti minerals in sandy rocks of coal bearing strata

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 149-152, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Mineralogical data are given regarding the new formations of titanium minerals discovered in sandy rocks of the Karagenda coal bearing strata. Illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Lab. of Coal Geol.

Presented by : Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, December 3, 1954

MASLOV, V.P.; RENGARTEN, N.V.

Find of fossil calcareous algae in loess. Dokl. AN SSSR 159
no.3:579-581 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
N.M. Strakhovym.

RENGARTEN, N.V.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V., otv. red.;
PKYVE, A.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.;
MENNIG, V.T., red.; TIMOFEEV, P.P., red.

[Role of facies-mineralogical analysis in the reconstruction
of the Quaternary climate; as revealed by a study made in
southern Moldavia and the southwestern Ukraine.] Rol'
fazial'no-mineralogicheskogo analiza v rekon - struktsii
klimata antropogena. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 120 p. (Akademiia
nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.137)

(MIRA 18:11)

NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; RENGARTEN, N.V.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.

Quaternary formations in the southern area of the European part
of the U.S.S.R. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.30:3-25 '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

RAZUMOVA, Valentina Nikolayevna; RENGARTEN, N.V., otv.red.; MISHINA, R.L.,
red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Cretaceous and Tertiary formations in the western part of central
and southern Kazakhstan] Melovye i tretichnye formatsii zapadnoi
chasti Tsentral'nogo i Iuzhnogo Kazakhstana. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1961 226 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii insti-
tut. Trudy, no.46). (MIRA 14:12)

(Kazakhstan--Geology)

RENGARTEN, N.V.

Significance of pyroclastic materials in the Karaganda series of
the Karaganda Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 115 no.5:995-998 Ag '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglya Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad. Pred-
stavleno akademikom D.V. Malivkinym.
(Karaganda Basin--Geology)

RENGARTEN, N.V.

AUTHOR: Zhemchuzhnikov, Yu.A.

11-1-1/29

TITLE: Similarities and Differences of Features Between Facies, **Facies-Cyclic and Facies-Geotectonic Methods of Studying Coal-Bearing Strata** (Skhadstvo i razlichiya mezhd u fatsial'nym, fatsial'no-tsiklicheskim i fatsial'no-geotektonicheskim metodam izucheniya uglenosnykh tolshch)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 1, pp 3-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the second Coal Geological Conference held in March 1955, the lectures of G.A. Ivanov, T.A. Ishina, V.V. Koperina, N.V. Rengarten and others dealt with different methods of examining coal-bearing strata. G.A. Ivanov and the author belong to a group of geologists who regard periodicity as one of the most important features of coal-bearing strata. The author elaborates on the similarities and differences existing between his views and those of G.A. Ivanov. Ivanov proposes to conduct the observations first of the facies, and afterwards of geotectonics, and therefore his method is called the facial-geotectonic method. However, his method starts with the differentiation according to granulometric differences, whereby coal and limestone are regarded as the

Card 1/4

11-1-1/29

Similarities and Differences of Features Between **Facies, Facies-Cyclic**
and **Facies-Geotectonic** Methods of Studying Coal Bearing Strata

rocks with the finest granules. G.A. Ivanov emphasizes that his proposed facial-geotectonic method based on granulometric examinations and on the development of marked facies can chiefly be used by geologists prospecting for coal. G.A. Ivanov sees the essential difference between his method and the facial-cyclical analysis in the fact, that his method does not require the difficult separation and determination of numerous types of lithological rocks and their facial classification. He proposes to determine facies by cycles, and not cycles by facies, believing this method to be less difficult and more accurate. The author draws attention to the fact that not separate facies are determined by the Ivanov method, but groups of facies which are in contact with marked facies. The facial-cyclical method was successfully applied in the Kuznetsk and many other coal basins. Summarizing it may be stated that the facial geotectonic analysis of G.A. Ivanov has many similarities with the facial-cyclical method, in contrast to the facial analysis which disregards the rules of periodicity. In the lectures of T.A. Ishina, V.V. Koperina and others it is stated that facial

Card 2/4

11-1-1/29

Similarities and Differences of Features Between **Facies**, **Facies-Cyclic**
and **Facies-Geotectonic** Methods of Studying Coal Bearing Strata

analysis represents the study of primary or genetic properties of rocks originating during the process of sedimentation and subsequent diagenetic transformation. Based on the total of these indications, conclusions are drawn pertaining to the conditions under which sedimentation took place and the facial composition of the coal-bearing strata is established. The author disagrees with this view, in as much as it does not consider the importance of sequence or alternation of rocks for the formation of facies, their paragenetic composition. Summarizing it may be stated that lithologists, using facial analysis of the improved stage, i.e. as a facial-cyclical method, will obtain better results and will further improve the method itself. Lithology of coal-bearing strata requires further studies and exchanges of experiences on the matter. At the present time there are no differences existing between the methods of approach which cannot be overcome as long as they are not throttled by denying the geotectonic factor of alternation of rocks or by disregarding the importance of studying the individual lithologic characteristics of rocks or by ignoring the importance of establishing the

Card 3/4

11-1-1/29

Similarities and Differences of Features Between **Facies, Facies-Cyclic**
and **Facies-Geotectonic** Methods of Studying Coal Bearing Strata

different facies by all available methods.
There are 18 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

RENGARTEN, A.V.

RUKHIN, Lev Borisovich, prof., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; SERDYUCHENKO, D.P., prof., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; TATARSKIY, Vitaliy Borisovich, prof., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; KALINKO, M.K., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; RENGARTEN, N.V., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ia., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Reference manual on the petrography of sedimentary rocks; two volumes] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo po petrografii osadochnykh porod; v dvukh tomakh. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr. otd-nie. Vol.1. [Conditions of formation, characteristics and minerals of sedimentary rocks] Usloviia obrazovaniia svoistva i mineraly osadochnykh porod. 1958. 485 p. Vol.2. [Sedimentary rocks] Osadochnye porody. 1958. 519 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

20-5-40/54

AUTHOR: Rengarten, N.V.

TITLE: The Part Played by Pyroclastic Material in the Karaganda Series of the Karaganda Basin (Rol' piroklasticheskogo materiala v Karagandinskoy svite Karagandinskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol.115, Nr 5, pp. 995-998(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of the substance composition of carbon sediments of North Kazakhstan' led to the result that the presence of pyroclastic material in them forms a characteristic feature of several coal-bearing suites. The Karaganda suite (850-900 m thickness) in general consists of polymyctic sandstone (sometimes with gravel-flint material), aleurolithe, argyllite, coal-like argyllite and coal. The pyroclastic material is a component of all four parts into which the series decomposes (they are described in detail). The material mentioned occurs as intermediate layers between ash tufa, as an admixture of ash particles to terrigenous sediments and as tufa-like material displaced by river water in freshly washed-out districts. The part played by the material mentioned in the title can in general be summarized as follows:
1.) The presence of tufa-like intermediate layers among the nor-

Card 1/3

20-5-40/54

The Part Played by Pyroclastic Material in the Karaganda Series of the Karaganda Basin

mal sedimentary formations has a number of characteristics in the lithological structure of the cross section of the suite. 2.) The processes of decomposition of the ash material during the forming period of the suite caused the course of the mineral transformations of the sediments. They had, per saldo, guaranteed the manifold character which is now characteristic of the local rocks. 3.) The vitroclastic material which was blown into the peat moors, was able to activate a number of physical-chemical processes in the swamps which, in some cases, led to an increase of their fertility. 4.) A regular distribution of tuffogeneous rocks and a certain characteristic feature for every facial type of these rocks can serve as correlatives for the purpose of comparing and arrangement of the suite cross sections. So, for instance, the tuffs which are connected with coal measures $k_1 - k_5$, k_8 and k_{14} are predominant by their petrographical characteristics. There are 2 Slavic references.

Card 2/3

20-5-40/54

The Part Played by Pyroclastic Material in the Karaganda Series of the Karaganda Basin

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory for Coal-Geology, AN USSR, Leningrad
(Laboratoriya geologii uglya Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad)

PRESENTED: D.V. Nalivkin, Academician, March 15, 1957

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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ISHINA, T.A.; KOPERINA, V.V.; ~~RENGARTEN, N.V.~~; SIATVINSKAYA, Ye.A.

Using the facies analytical method in geological prospecting operations. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.5:153-160 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

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(Coal geology) (Prospecting)

RENGARTEN, N.V.

U S S R

62
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Exposures of phosphates in the low coal formations of the Karaganda basin and Zav'yalovsk deposit. A. A. Petrenko and N. V. Rengarten. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 97, 310-22 (1954).—The information on the mode of deposition of phosphates in Central Kazakhstan does not bear out the theory of Kazakov (A. V. Kazakov, *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1950, No. 5), which excludes phosphate deposition in depressions of the inclosed type, including the category of depressions and kettle holes with developed coal accumulations. J. S. Joffe.

RENGARTEN, N.V.

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Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. geol., No.2, 1949

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Ural Mountain Region - Geology, Stratigraphic

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BENGARTEN, V.P.

Stratigraphy of Cretaceous deposits of the northern zone of the Lesser
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REINGARTEN, Vladimir Pavlovich (1882-1964); ZAKHIA GVA-ATABEKYAN,
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